## HAZARDOUSNESS OF DIVING.

INTERESTING CHAT WITH CAPT. AN MIONY WILLIAMS ON HIS PROPESSION

What Started Bim in the Business Difficulties and Obstructions Met. With Requisites for a Complete Outfit-A Paying Employment, but Daugerous.

It was on a beautiful December day, in a initiade where are mer reigns perpetually, while sitting on the deck of the good ship Alpen and voyaging through the Caribbean sea bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to New York, that I recently had an interesting and Instructive chat with Capt. Anthony Williams, the famous English diver, on the subject of his hazardous profession.

"I first began diving in 1868," he said, in answer to my question. "I was a wrecker then, and was raising a sunken ship the coast of Cornwall. I had working for me a diver who seemed a very lazy, careless sort of fellow. working was paying him by the day, and once, after eing under water for a long time, he came up and reported very little progress in his work. I was angry and expressed myself strongly. He retorted with, 'Try it yourself if you can do any better.

"All right,' said I, 'let me have your

diving dress and I will try it myself.' He thought I was only joking, but I wasn't. He defied the dress, I put it on and down I went. I discharged him when I came up and have been doing my own diving ever

"Eubsequently, however, I placed myself "Subsequently, however, I placed myself under the instruction of a diver named Scott. When he thought me proficient he said to me one day: 'Tony, I think you have learned about all I can teach you. Now I am going to put you to the test.' Taking from a canvas bag \$5 in small silver coins he threw them into the sea. 'Now, you go down and bring those up.'

them into the sea. 'Now, you go down and bring those up'
'As every school boy knows, a dime or a half dime under water looks as large as a trade dollar out of water, so I did not consider the task a very difficult one. Down I went, and up I came presently with every coin, whereupon Scott pronounced my diving education complete. Poor fellow, he was drowned about five years ago while tathing in the River Magdalen, in British Columbia.

bathing in the River Magdalen, in British Columbia.

"Did you ever see a diving dress? Now Then I will put mine on and give you an idea of one," and the captain retired to his state room, whence he presently emerged in full diving costume, except the heavy castiron helmet, which several of the company raised from the deck and placed upon him, thus making his outfit complete. The dress is really two dresses, one within the other, each of India rubber. The stockings, pants, and shirt are all made together as one garment, which the diversenters at the neck feet first. The hands are left bare, the wristbands of the rubber shirtsleeves tightly compressing the wrists. There is a copper breast-plate, bearing upon its outer, convex surface small screws, which are adjusted through holes in the neck of the shirt, which, by means of nuts fastened upon the screws, is held is so firmly in place as to render the entire dress, from the neck downwards, absolutely air and water tight. Fitting with equal closeness to this breast-plate is the helmet mentioned above. It completely incloses the head and is supplied with three glasses, one in front and one at each side, to enable the diver to look in any direction. A pair of very thick leather shoes, made to face up the diver to look in any direction. A pair of very thick leather shoes, made to lace up the

diver to look in any direction. A pair of very thick leather shoes, made to lace up the front and supplied with heavy leaden soles, completes the dress.

"You see," said the captain, when his belmet had been removed, after every body had ample time to criticise his appearance in it, "it takes about fifteen minutes to put these togs on, and when the diver's rigged in them all but the helmet there are placed across his shoulders ropes, sustaining two leaden weights, one hanging at his back, the other at his breast. He then goes down a hader into the water up to his armpits, and then the helmet is placed on him, the glass in front is screwed in place, and when everything is ready he is made aware of the fact by a blow on the top of the helmet. He then goes down by means of a rope previously lowered, hand under hand, to the bottom of the sea. Sometimes, in very strong currents, it is necessary to make the weights extraordinarily heavy in order to hold the diver down, notwithstanding the fact that the dress alone weighs nearly two hundred pounds, and yet I do not feel the weight of it down among the fishes any more than I do that of an ordinary suit of clothes out of the water. It was invented in Switzerland by a native of that country, named Bauer, who spent a small competency in having it patented and in trying to bring it into use, but be died a disappointed, heart-broken pauper, leaving others to reap the benefit of his invention." ing others to reap the benefit of his inven-

"Can you breathe as freely in your diving dress as you can out of it?"
"Yes, indeed. When ten or twelve fath-"Yes, indeed. When ten or twelve fathems under water my breathing is as wholly devoid of effort as it is when I am walking about on dry land. You know that by means of an air pump, worked by two men, the diver is supplied with air. Through a hose this air passes into the back of his helinet, and near if place of entrance is a sping valve for its escape. This valve can excentibled by the diver but he usually sets it before going into the water and seldem disturbs it afterward. The pressure of the air being greater than that of the water, a surplus of the former readily escapes. When this valve is not sufficient the divercan open in his breastplate a similar spring valve, intended only for such an emergency. He can also regulate the amount of air pumped to him by signals upon the air He can also regulate the amoust of air pumped to him by signals upon the air hose to the men engaged in pumping. One pull upon the hose means more air; two pulls, less air, and two pulls and a shake, 'I want to come up.' These signals on the air hose are generally used by all divers, but each one of us has his own private code of signals on the life line, which is always fastened to the diver's waist, and by means of which he is drawn up out of the water. These signals each diver writes down very carefully and gives to the man in charge of the life line. By means of these we can send up for tools, material, &c. When a lengthy communication is to be made we send up for a slate and write all we want to say. It is just as easy to read and write under water as out of it. One can see very plainly, all objects being greatly magnified."

greatly magnified."
"Does a diver have any unpleasant sensations while at works"
"None, save a drumming in the ears, and
this will sometimes destroy the hearing if
the diver remains too long below. Four
hours—two in the morning and two in the
afternoon—constitute a day's work, and if
the diver restricts himself to this limit there
is little or no danger of his becoming deaf,
but if he goes much beyond it he is pretty sure
to injure his hearing. I once remained under
water for nine hours, and as a consequence water for bine hours, and as a consequence completely lost the use of my left ear for three months, during which time I suffered agony with carache. Eventually, however, my hearing became normal again. Aside from this the sensations are delightful, and I feel just as well, happy, and contented at the bottom of the sea as I ever can under any circumstances. While engaged in raising the schooner Dauntless in Kingston, Jamaics, on the 18th of August, 1880, I became so disgusted at the stupidity of the men above in answering my signals that I took a book which I found in the captain's cabin, and, sitting down, read it for nearly water for nine hours, and as a consequence took a book which I found in the captain's cabin, and, sitting down, read it for nearly an hour. I once knew a diver—Tom Brintley by name, who, though a thoroughly competent in and a good fellow, was a littly too fond of stimulants. On one occasion he went down with a pretty good cargo of spirits aboard, and the men above, not knowing his condition, became seriously alarmed when several hours passed by without their receiving any signals from him or any response to those they made to him. Another diver was sent signals from him or any response to those they made to him. Another diver was sent down to look for him, and found him lying on his back in the bottom of the ocean, sixty feet below the surface, fast askep, "What is the greatest depth I have ever descended to? Well, about ninety feet, and it

takes me about three minutes to go down Must not a diver be a practical ship-"Oh, yes; the diver who could do nothing but dive would be of very little use. He must be both a ship carpenter and a holler maker as well, that he may repair sunken ships. The holes must be patched.

and the water pumped out before a ship can be reised.

and the water pumped out before a ship can be raised."

"Sharks? I have often seen large schools of them. They would advance to within a few feet of me, and would then stop and leak at me in apparent wonder, as though trying to make out what manner of strange creature they were gazing at. They are a most cowarily fish, however, and the slightest mensee on my part would frighten them away. As I was repairing the schooner Shepherd, in Kingston, one day, I felt something tampering with my left hand middle finger. Looking, I found a baby shark, evidently much too young to leave its maternal parent, trying to nibble it.

"The pay of a diver? That varies. Divers generally work by the job, and when they do that they semetimes make it pay very well. A diver will go down, look at a vessel, and then state what he will charge to raise her. I raised the schooner Daamless in two days and received 8730 for my time and trouble. The steamer Meredith, ashore at Jeremic, in Hayti, I repaired with iron plates and raised in fourteen days, receiving \$7,500 for the work, but I had to employ two assistants. Frequently, however, divers are paid by the day, and then the average compensation is about \$19 per day of four hours, clear of all expenses, the diver being furnished with first-class board during the period of his employment. But some divers are not nearly so well paid. Those regularly employed throughout the entire year by the first-ship government receive only 10 shillings a day.

"Instructions in diving? You will extend the manner of the place of the same all we can, and we don't want our occupation to become too crowded. Divers, as a rule, are very much epoposed to taking apprentices. If you want to learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down into learn diving put on a dress, go down

GEOFFREY WILLISTON CHRISTINE. THE DIAMOND AND TURE.

Latest Events of Interest in the Sport-

ing World.

The most marked feature of the Washingon Club during their southern trip, so far, is the steady and even play of the different members composing the home aggregation, excepting two of its number. The two in question are Irwin and Gardner, who appear to have failed to show themselves capable of a standard as high as is required to acceptably fill aposition on a League team. So far as Wilmot, Murray, and Hoy are concerned, nothing but what is good can be said of them, as well as son be judged by telegraphic reports. The 'old timers' are also showing up well, and from all indications are evenly poised team will be the result. Of course, it is not to be expected that the Statesmen are going to set the Potomac on fire with their brilliancy, but at the same time it is more than probable that their record at the end of the senson will by far cellipse that of last year's club. Under the skillful guidance of an experienced mange this will not be difficult, and as it is an assured fact, although not officially announced, that Ted Sulliyan will be the man, the Washington public can rest excepting two of its number. The two in officially announced, that Ted Sullivan will be the man, the Washington public can rest assured that all the ball-playing that is in the men will be performed by them and that no such discord and indifference as was the case under Mr. Gaffney will prevail the coming season. Every man will be expected to do his duty in a business-like manner, and to do it well. No sulking or favoritism will prevail, and in consequence, when the best man is put to the front without fear or favor, the public will respond with a liberal patronage and support the club and the management.

patronage and support the club and the management.

One thing the Washington magnates should do, and that at an early day, it is either to release Carroll and Gilligan at once or make a deal whereby they may be transferred to some other League city. These two players, while they may not be acceptable to the home club, still would be eagerly snapped at by perhaps stronger teams than the Senators. Should these players leave Washington it will end the list of the Providence contingent, which was such a prominent feature of the Washingtons in their first year as a League club. The Statesmen will return to Washington on Thursday next, and should the clerk of the weather prove to be in an amiable frame of mind on Saturday they will cross bats with the Williams College club, which will be the opening contest of the season at Capitol Park. Ted Sullivan left last night for New York, and with a mysterious smile hinted at future strongthening of the Senators' ranks. Just what and how this is to be accomplished will be related hereafter.

Donnelly signed a contract yesterday.

THE INY CITY BACES.

THE IVY CITY BACES.

As the spring meeting of the National Jockey Club draws near great interest is manifested in the success of Washington' favorite sport. The track, with a few days favorite sport. The track, with a few days of good weather, could be put in excellent racing condition. In connection with the dissatisfaction that has been so unanimously expressed against the starting of Mr. Caldwell, who has heretofore handled the "flag" at Ivy City, the following communication to the sporting editor of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN from a new aspirant for starting homors may not be inappropriate and at the same time given due consideration by the Jockey Club. The letter speaks for itself:

the Jockey Club. The letter speaks for itself;

Niw Yonk City, May, 22, 1888.—My basiness for years past, as the public is generally aware, has brought me into intimate contact with all the details of business connected with a race track, and I assure you I have ost no opportunity of becoming theroughly acquainted with the character, disposition, and labits of race horses and the proper manner of conducting races.

Knowing well how much depends on a proper start, realizing theroughly the responsibility of a position on which so much depends. I would respectfully present rayself as a "trial condidate," should the opportunity occur, for the position of starter at your course this coming spring inectifies.

I feel competent to full the position; think I passess the necessary qualifications of patience, firmness, skill, and ability, and if appointed will aim so to conduct myself as to merit a continuance of the same qualifications which I have acquired by honesty, skill, and industry, and will, endeavor always to retain, while they are underly upon the duties of starter in good faith, as a security of honestly fulfilling the duties foward the association, to he forfeited at any time frand or dishonesty may be discovered and proven on my part. I do not appear before you as a novice nor a stranger to the continuary, a person of experience, as I have made it a business for years to be present at the starting pest daily, at all our eastern lockey club race courses, as you may possibly have observed, studying the different starters styles in sending the horses off, which has given me every confidence in myself, and good ideas as well, and, at the same time, enjoy the confidence of owners, trainers, and lockeys, many of whom would be only too pleased to have me take the "fing," knowing tull well that all would be treated alike, honestly.

all well that all would be treated anneasy, will be prepared at a moment's notice to go a trial without pay, as I firmly believe, allough with all the deterence due to the responsibility of a starter's position as to skill, but the same is much over-rated, and can be filed by any experienced, elever, and house person like the undersigned it given a fair trial, to the perfect satisfaction of all. I take pleasure in referring to Mr. Burke, of the New York Sportsman, and Mr. Vischergh, of the Spirit of the Times. I am yours very traily, dark Shermax.

An Organization That Has Done Much Good Work.

The St. George's Society, at its annua meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John Cook, president:

the ensuing year: John Cook, president;
Fred G. Atkinson, first vice president; Richard Rothwell, sr., second vice president;
John Cook, treasurer; Charles F. Benjamin, secretary; William Grinsted, physician; Chas.
F. Benjamin, almoner; committee of management, Lewis Abraham, Charles E. Mallam, C. Bankes Brookes, F. L. Bonnet, W. S. Houghton, Fred. G. Atkinson, Henry W. Higham.

The financial standing of the society is in quite a flourishing condition and it only needs a numerous attendance at the regular weekly social and montify husiness meetings to give tone and character to the organization. The charitable work is being attended to with all the skill, diffgence, and successpossible in such a praiseworthy undertaking.

The meetings are called to order promptly at 8 o'clock. The literary and moiseal exercises continue until 9. Some contribute short readings of prose or poetry, original or selected stories and anecdotes, and inforesting personal reminiscences; others entertain with songs and musie.

The society has done good work in the past and expects to do still more in the future.

our new and elegant line of children's and boys, clothing. Etspean Baos., Manufactur-ing Clothiers and Tallors, cor. Seventh and E

## A MOTHER'S AWFUL CRIME

SHE POISONS HER CHILDREN RATHER THAN HAVE THEN TAKEN AWAY

After Administering Doses of Polson to Her Three Boys She Coolly Watches Them Slowly Die Through Two Days of Fearful Torture.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.-Minnle Lebnechner, a German mother, administered solson to her three children this morning at her home, No. 154 West Twenty-eighth street. Of the three two died, Authony, aged 9, and Charles, aged 7. The third, a boy 4 years old, named Christopher, was still alive and was removed to the New York Hospital, The mother was arrested and oeked up. Nothing more awful has been recorded or

the police blotters since the wife of Albert

Fritz, a German engraver, killed herself and her three children with prussic soid in a Grand street tenement years ago, or sine Dr. Sequin's wife played blindman's buff with her children and shot them to death in their palatial home on Murray Hill. In either of these two cases insanity furnished at once the excuse and the explanation of the unnatural deed. Mrs. Lebknechner is not insane. She is a woman driven to ber act by trouble too great to bear. She walked in poorly dressed, pinched, and wan, with a worn shawl around her, at 2 o'clock this morning. Steadying herself against the desk she said in a dry hard voice that she had killed two of her children and that the third was dying in the house. The sergeant celled an officer to go with the woman at once to her house. Roundsman Charles Albertson responded and they started for Twenty-eighth street together. On the way the woman told her story in a listless, mechanical way, as though it was a worn out theme that long since had lost all interest to her. Her husband was dead, she said: deel four years ago. She had struggled to keep the children together, but failed. They were taken from her and sent to the juvenile asylum. Only recently she had got them back with infinite trouble, opposed by poverly on one side and the persecution of her husband's relatives on the other, but she could not keep them. Work was failing, food getting scarce. She saw that she must lose them soon. Rather than that, she decided to kill them. She thought it over, and by Wednesday had made up her mind fully. She sent Ambony, the eldest of the boys, to a drug store with a quarter to buy rat poison. The child brought back 10 cents' worth of "Rough on Rats." Mrs. Lebknecher stirred it in tea. and, dividing the draught into three equal parts, gave it to the boys to drink—each a cup. This was on Wednesday morning. Very soon afterward all three were taken iil. Watching their sufferings steadily the mother staid with them all that day, getting about the house without excling the attention of the tenants by unusual concern or any sign of alarm. Wednesday night and all Thursday the little sufferers lay in their dying agonies, with the mother hovering about, seeing their little lives ebbing out slowly and surely. They begged for water, and with the mercliess crueity of a tend the mother gav at once the excuse and the explanation of the unnatural deed. Mrs. Lebknechner is invocates drank and cried that they were on fire. They begged to be taken out in the back yard and have the hydrant turned on them—they were burning up. But their feeble cries found a deaf car with the mother, and did not reach the outer world. Unmoved she went about her work. At 'clock Thursday afternoon Charles died. Three hours later his eldest brother breathed his last. Still the youngest, the baby of the three, was left. With the two victims of her awful crime lying deal the mother held steadily to her fleadish purpose. Thursday night she sat by her dying child. Friday and until Saturday morning, when the little one's grip on life still refused to yield did she weary of walting, and went out to tell the police. By this time the weaman and officer had reached the door of her house, and she opened it to the officer. A glame inside told him that her story was true. In their bed lay the two boys, long dead on the "

A glance inside told him that her story was true. In their bed lay the two boys, long dead, and the little one gasping faintly on the sofa. The room was meanly farnished but elean. The mother stood, unmoved, looking on. The officer put her under arrest and alarmed the neighbors. He took the woman to the station, and a intrical call was sent for an ambulance. The little one was driven rapidly to the hospital, and everything was done there to save its life, but this thing was done there to save its life, but this was deemed hopeless.

This morning the mother was taken to This morning the mother was taken to Jefferson market police court, and thence to the coroner's office, where she was committed to the Tombs. Before being taken to the prison she drew photographs of her children from her pocket and asked if she would be permitted to keep them. When told that she could retain them she shouted excitedly: "They wanted to take my children from me, but they can't do it now."

Dr. Conway, deputy coroner, conversed with Mrs. Lebbaccher for some time, and expresses the opinion that she is suffering

## Apresses the opinion that she is suffering from sente mania. HER BABY LEFT BEHIND.

deserted by a Pretty Woman But Heartless Mother.

"I want a room," sable a nicely dressed woman yesterday afternoon to the cierk in the Golden Eagle Hotel, at the corner of New Jersey avenue and D street northwest. The lady leaned on the counter, appearing to rest, something that, was, hid under her

"We can accommodate you, modani,

"We can accommodate you, madam, Please sign your name on the register," replied the clerk.
"I must walt my husband's arrival. He will be here in a few minutes and sign for both of us. Oh, dear me, I'm so fired," and the woman gave a sigh, which seemed to bear outfler utterance.
"All right, madam, I will show you to a

room." Jing a-ling, went the office bell,
"Front, room 7," said the clerk to the boy
who answered the call.
The lady who asked for the room kept the The lady who asked for the room kept the bine vell over her face, but there was sufficient outline to indicate that she was young and of good appearance. She seemed to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall; wore a handsome bine dress and a seat plush coat. On her dainty head was a black beaded bound. It was about 2:30 o'clock when she reached the hotel, and she came from the Baitimore and Olito depot.

The clock waited for the coming of the husband with considerable impatience. When

husband with considerable impatience. When 4 o'clock arrived but no husband, he began to think it strange that a woman should be in the hotel one hour and a half without once ringing the bell or asking a single question. His experience suggested that such a state of affairs could not exist, so he said a boy to see if the haly wanted anything and ask if her husband was expected for supper.

The bell boy came back very quickly, and brought with him the reply, "Nobody dere, sah, but a baby in de bed."

"What are you talking about? Did you go to seven?" isband with considerable impatience

go to seven?"
"Yes, salt; deed, salt. Dere is nobely dere but a baby."
The clerk went to the room, and sure

The clerk went to the room, and sure enough there was only a pretty 4-weeks'-old infant tucked up snugly in bed.

For one hour the Golden Eagle was in a state of excitement and the only relief was to take the police into confidence. "Jim, the black man at the Baltimore and Potomae depot told me," said one of the hotel waters who had gone out on a still hunt, "that a woman dressed like the woman who came here bought a ticket for Baltimore and went to Baltimore on the 3-35 train."

This afterward proved to be the truth.

The baby is still at the hotel, and the clerk has faith enough to wait until this morning for the woman's return. Who the party is he is very anxious to know, and he

party is he is very auxious to know, and he s not the only one curious about her

A Colored Girl Run Over. Eliza Carfer, a colored girl, 14 years old, was cun over yesterday afternoon at Twelfth and I streets northwest by a coupe owned by Mr. Lewb Johnson and Iriven by Perry Clark, col-ored. The girl was not seriously hurt. The driver was arrested by Officer Burney and was subsequently released on ball.

Struck by a Railroad Car. W. T. Skinner, of Takoma Park, was struck at 6:80 o'clock last night, near that place, by train 49 of the Metropolitan branch, which was westward bound. When picked up several ribs were found to be broken. His injuries are not believed to be fatal.

STROTHER M. STOCKSLAGER. Commissioner of the General Land

Office. President Cleveland has nominated Strother M. Stockslager, of Indiana, to be

ermmissioner of the general land office The newly appointed officer was born at Manckport, Harrison county, Ind., May 7, 1842. He was reared a farmer, attended



cen mon schools, and taught at the age of 17 years. Subsequently he attended Corydon Seminary and the State University at Bloomington. He cullsted in the Union army, and attained the rank of captain in the 18th Indiana cavalry. Mr. Stockslager was appointed by President Johnson, upon the recommendation of M. C. Kerr, afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives, assessor of internal revenue. He read law at Corydon, Ind., and practiced his profession at that place until 1850. In 1814 he was elected state scantor as a Democrat, He served as a member of the judiciary committee of the senate until 1878. Mr. Stockslager was elected a representative of Congress from the third Indiana district in 1880. He was re-elected in 1882, and he retired in March, 1884.

UNOFFICIAL RECORDS.

Investigating the Insection of Lilegitimate Matter in the Rebeilion History.

A subcommittee of the House militury committee yesterday began the investigation of alleged insertions in the Rebellion Records of unofficial matter, as set out in the Grosvenor resolution. Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, in charge of the publication, was the first witness. Mr. Cutcheon called his attention to the appendix of volume 20, part 2, series 1, of the Rebellion Records, giving what purports to be a list of the members of the Anderson cavalry of Pennsylvania who went to the front and engaged in the battle of

clerk of his office came to him and said that Chief Clerk Tweedale, of the War Depart-ment, desired to have the names of that ment, desired to have the names of that organization, of which he was a member, incorporated in the records, and that he would request the governor of Pennsylvania to furnish the list. If not he would get the information himself. Oct. 20 a list of the names was received from the adjutant general, which the certificates stated had been made from the official report to Gen. Rosecrans, and had been carefully compared with the official records of the office and found to be correct. Such certificates had always been regarded as sufficient basis for publication, and other rolls of honor and tables had been included in the publication on like certificates. A part of the indorsement stated that the list had been copied from the Philiadelphia Luquirer of Feb. 16, 1883, but that excited no comment because it was known

delphia Tiquirer of Feb. 10, 1863, but that excited no comment because it was known that many newspapers had published sprictly correct reports during the war. Witness did not examine the text of the volume carefully—that was the dury of the senior cierk—but he did ascertain that the body of the volume would not furnish sufficient data for the preparation of the list.

Respecting the apparent discrepancy between the list contained in the appendix, the witness read from a number of affectal reports to show the lack of agreement between them as to the actual number of members of the Anderson cavalry who went to the front. With this information in band, he said that not only did the appendix list appear to be correct, but its correct-

to the front. With this information in band, he said that not only did the appear dix list appear to be correct, but its correctness was also verified by a careful comparison with the body of the volume.

After the newspaper statements had appeared witness represented to Mr. Tweedade the importance of having the papers examined, and he agreed to have it done, but lo had not heard from him since then.

To Gen. Grosvenor witness said that he had been told that the newspaper slip hed been filed in the department with the papers of Capt. Burt. He did not know himself whether the list was correct or incorrect, nor did he know whether there were any official reports from Gen. Roscertans in the department containing the list of names. In volume 20, part 1, was a letter from Serviary Stanton to Rev. Mr. Dyer, which witness had found in the stereotype forms and called to the attention of the present Secretary as improper matter. The Secretary said that its removal would be even more improper, as the letter had been freefted by Col. Seott. Witness understood that the letter had been from free the description of the contrained that the letter had been freefted by Col. Seott. Witness understood that the letter had been freefted by Col. Seott. Witness understood that the letter had been freefted by Col. Seott. Witness understood that the letter had been freefted by Col. Seott. Witness understood that the letter had been freefted by Col. Seott. Witness understood that the letter had been freefted by Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

Assistant Adjutant General Kelton, the next witness, said that all the adjutant general's effice knew about the newspaper silp

eral's office knew about the newspaper slip was that it had been handed in by Chief Clerk Tweedale, with the request that it be com-pared with the muster rolls and verified. It

pared with the muster rolls and verified. It had been compared, verified, and certified. The witness produced the muster rolls to show how the compitation was made. There was no report from Gen. Rosecrans on the at the War Department.

Henry Douglas, a chief clerk in the adjustant general's office, said he had compared the newspaper slip with the muster rolls and made up the list of names in the appendix, but he had not placed the caption on it, nor had he stated that it was made up from official reports to tien. Rosecrans. Upon being shown the musterpit of the list, the writer said it was not the list he made up. His resolection was that all of the names found in the newspaper article had been found on the muster rolls.

Mr. Catcheon, with the witness, began a

Mr. Cutcheon, with the witness, began a imparison between the list as published in ne newspaper and the muster rolls, will be result that two names of persons so wn as in the battle could not be found or

the muster rolls,
Adjourned till Wednesday next,

THE GRAY-HAIR PULLER. The Unique Profession of a Handsome

Young Woman.

(New York Mail and Express.) Possibly the most unique method of ears ing a living known is that adopted by a big, rosy, 20-year-old blonde, who finds engagements with women just lamenting their fir-

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF OLD UNCLE ROBERT GUNNELL

His Early Slave Days-Longing for Freedom and Buying His Liberty-Waiting on Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson-Old-Fashioned Dinners.

A remarkable case of longevity can be found at No. 818 22d street northwest in this city. Robert Gunnell, colored, has been there for the past four months spending the winter with his niece, Mrs. Wm. Thompson. He is nearly a century old, being now in the 90th year of his age, and while he has gone far beyond what is considered the allotted period of life, three score and ten, he is still remarkably active, seeses a most retentive memory. and delights in entertaining those who gather about him with stories of recollections of his early days, a time probably many years before most of his listeners knew much of the world. He is generally and more familiarly known as "Unele Robert," by which name both the whites and colored people kindly address him. According to his statement, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of R, he was born near Langley, Fairfax county, Va., Oct. 2, 1789, and now owns there his little home and a few acres of ground around it. On that spot he will spend the remainder off his days surrounded by his children and children's children, of whom there is sufficient in number almost to constitute a battallon. Of course, he was a slave and in early life belonged to Samuel Adams, formerly of that county. He was quiet, gather about him with stories of and in early life belonged to Samuel Adams, formerly of that county. He was quiet, honest, faithful, and industrious, and as a consequence was allowed privileges some of the other slaves falled to enjoy. His master generally put his people where it paid him best, but in Gumell's case an exception was made, and he was permitted to hire himself out as soon as he was grown, exercising his own choice of masters. Every Christmas he returned to Mr. Adams with the price of his hire for the year just passed, and, placing it in his master's hands, both seemed satisfied with it.

own choice of masters. Every Christmas he returned to Mr. Adams with the price of his hire for the year just passed, and, placing it in his master's hands, both seemed satisfied with it.

It was as far back as 1845 that "Uncle Robert" felt that he would like to be free, and thoughts of liberty chased each other through his holdle on many occasions. As the years rolled on he considered his condition more and more, and with these relections came the longing to be his own master, independent and a man.

Determined to try and accomplish his emancipation in 1856 he spoke to his master on the subject. After a few conversations the bargain was agreed upon, and later consummated. "Uncle Robert" was a free min, and had paid \$450 for the lot." The last daughter that he bought was purchased his wife and two grandchildren, for whom he paid \$550 for the lot." The last daughter that he bought was purchased on a Saturday night, at which time most of the money was paid to prevent his old master changing his mind before the country, the dinner were given by that house. He told of the visit of Lafayette to this country, the dinner given bin in Alexandria and the notables who attended it, and of his assisting to wait on them. When the old man first came to this city to sell his products the route was by the way of Georgetown and the market just east of the capitol, while the roads were not in the best condition possible. Speaking of the early days of national independence, he said that when Thomas defferson started from Monticello to be sworn in as President of the United States he stopped over night with Mr. Gant, a friend, in Fairfax country, and was given a great dinner, to which the country gentry were invited. It was a gala occasion, and the old man's reminiscences of the doings and sayings at that time showed the remarkable changes which have taken place since. "Uncle Robert" also had a ride on the first locemotive over night with Mr. Gant, a friend, in Fairfax country, and was given a Baltimore, not the trip cost him 50 ce

sight and recollection that he knows them all, and never fails to call each one by name. Nothing delights the almost centenarian more than to have gathered about him the young and middle aged and tell them of happenings seventy and eighty years ago. happenings seventy and egitty years ago, the warms tip as the story progresses and has no trouble in holding the attention of his hearers. His health is excellent, be ap-pears quite vigorous, and there is no reason to think that he will not live to score one

midred years and more. METHODIST SPIRITUAL HOME.

Remarkable Success Attending the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. The A. M. E. general conference have

every reason to be proud of the success which has thus far crowned their efforts in stablishing at the capital of the nation a establishing at the capital of the nation a metropolitan church, wherein Methodists from all sections of the country would find a spiritual home. The large and beautiful culifice on M street, between Fiftzenth and Sixteenth streets, contains at every service Sunday, especially in the morning, a representative audience of our colored citizens, drawn there by the eloquent and learned discourse by the pastor, Rev. T. G. Stewart, and the delightful music by the choir, which is one of the largest and best drilled in the city, under the leadership of Mr. John T. Layton. The choir consists of tsopranes Mrs. Maria Ricks, Misses Julia R. Bush, Helen D. Handy, Carrie A. Patterson, Sarah Jurip, Laura Arnold, Mrs. Chanie Twine, Miss Gussie Moore, Mrs. Mrs Anje Simmer, altos, Mrs. Amelia Brooks, Mrs. Mest Stella Sprague, Mrs. Flora Skinner, altos, Mrs. Amelia Brooks, Mrs. Matte Dosdow, Mrs. Frone Jones, Miss Lattifia Lee, Miss Charle Brown, Miss Harris, Mr. Henry Lewis; bassos, Mrsses, Daniel Herbert, R. T. Leftmetropolitan church, wherein Methodisis Mr. A. J. Hall, Mr. Chas, Champ, Mr. Chas, Harris, Mr. Henry Lewis; basses, Messes, Daniel Hardy, Daniel Herbert, R. T. Left-wich, Wn. Gegry, Wm. Wilkerson, lavi Grant, Walter Stewart, Mosea Hunter, tiec, F. Rodgers, Robert Pluminer, Robt, Weaver, James Steward, James Washington, and Henry Simous; organist, J. W. Stevenson.

A SOLDIER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Met With in Trying to Secure Itis Pension. An applicant for pension, in a common

ation to a well known attorney, makes the following concise statement of the hour nountable difficulties attendant upon the prosecution of a pension claim: I am in receipt of a letter from the pen

ments with women just lamenting their first gray hairs to weed out, so to speak, those obnoxious reminders of advancing years. The gray-hair puller is gentle in her methods of treatment and makes periodic visits at intervals of a few weeks, seending from hair an hour to two or three hours, letting down the hair, comlong it out and spying for tell tale silver-threads. She carries an innocent looking little reticule which contains various glycerine and rose water preparations for a healing application when the work of torture has been done. It is not especially disagrees able work and it is soil to pay.

The Doctor Was Snutbled.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton read a paper before the House Judiciary committee yester day advocating woman suffrage. Dr. Mary Walker, who was pressint, affermed to express her views upon the subject, but was suppressed by the committee.

Seven Years for Pratricide.

Ottaws, Ost., Mar. 34.—Lambert Describean has been sentenced to seven years in prison for the murder of his boother last Descember. on office requiring destinous of a cresible tuess as to physical condition and disabil

SHOPPING FOR A LIVING. The Professional Woman Who Fills

Out-of-Town Orders on Commission. [New York Mail and Express.)

Verily, the New York woman of to-day capidly multiplying her means of independent and honorable livelihood. The other day in the throng of a great uptown drygood establishment, I encountered the manager a establishment. I encountered the manager at a moment when one eye was bent severely on business while the other followed with an admitting glauce the graceful and handsomely attired figure of a faily who had just swept by. Instinctively my mind reverted to the ever present shopliffer, and I asked whether he contemplated having this particular lialy searched.

"Searched!" be ejaculated, "Why, she isn't a thief. She's a shopper."

"So are they all—all shoppers, are they not?"

"You don't understand. She's a professional shopper—lays on commission for

"You don't understand. Bue's a protessional shopper—lays on commission for people who live at a distance and can't get to the city. There are thousands of women who are willing to pay a slight advance in order to receive their goods from New York, because it sounds well guiong their friends, and they're always sure of being correct as to style."

because it sounds well among their friends, and they're always sure of being correct as to style."

"But how dare they trust a stranger?"

"Why, my dear sir, its regular business. I suppose there are at least fifty professional shoppers in this city. They advertise in many out-of-town papers and send their personal strendars broadcast among a good class of people in other cities. They give first-class references as to ability and character, and that's enough. Take that woman who just passed, for instance. If a lady in Massachusetts, Georgia, or Kentucky writes to this house about her, we recommend her, of course, Why? Because we know she's all right and because her purchases here foot up very handsomely every month—the tribute's nutual, don't you see?"

Some of these shoppers make as much money as any salesman in an ordinary retail houte. They receive a discount from the firm and add a commission to their customer's bill. Thus they dig the golden dilich at either end; but as they are blessed with brains and taste above the average, why shouldn't they?

SAGACTTY OF ELEPHANTS. some Remarkable Stories of Their Do

ings in the Days of the Ancients. [London Spectator.]
Busbecq tells of an elephant which he saw in Turkey that danced and played at ball. But our faith is taxed when we read of four elephants walking on tight ropes. of four elephants walking on tight ropes, carrying another in a litter. Yet the testimony of the ancients as to this particular accomplishment is very strong. Possibly the funambulism of elephants is one of the lost arts of antiquity. Writing also is an accomplishment which we fear the animal no longer acquires. Muchanus, the friend of Vespasian, knew of an animal which could write a tirsech hexameter, not, however, out of its own lead; and we mave a pathetic story of one which, having been beaten for being somewhat backward in its reading—for the elephants own the imman trait of having dunces among them—was found diligently counting its task by night.

It was, however, in a sterner character than that of dancer of scholar that antiquity test knew the elephant. He was a most formidable implement of war. The Carthagenians were the first to use him in European warfare, and it is a remarkable fact that they, and they only, have been able to educate the African species of the race for human uses. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the inditary utility of the animal compensated for the enormous expense and trouble he must have eaused. If Hamilial had not lost all his elephants but one almost before he began his campaign he would certainly have found it impossible to feed them. Their use, indeed, in western warfare has not been frequent. One of the latest occasions of their employment seems to have been by the Emperor Claudius when he invaded Britain in the third year of his reign. They are still found, but for show rather than use, in the military establishments of the east. But it is clear that they could not exist in the face of the arms of precision.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE. Was the New Yorker Right or Wrong in This Instance?

[Philadelphia Press.] Three Philadelphians came over from No. Yerk the other evening in the smoking compatiment of a parlor car. When the er started a young New Yorker took his seat in the compartment with an unlit Ha vana in his mouth, and after searching

is right.

of don't attempt to solve this question of etiquette," said the third Philadelphian, "but its moral is that every man should early his own matches."

A MUCH ABUSED DRUG.

Quinine Sold by the Wholesale - A

Natural Specific Used to Excess. "What drug has the largest sale of any in this country?" repeated a wholesale drug dealer in response to a Mail and E press dealer in response to a Math and Express reporter's inquiry, "Quinine without any question. It seems to have been provided as the great specific of nature. Even to the physician, who over and over again has witnessed its mastery, it is little loss than mirrorliens how the shaking ague will yield to its central undess there are special compilications, or unless a habit of malarial subjection has been established. It has even extended its domain far beyond this, In other forms of fever, and in certain condiof intervation or want of general tonicity, is largely available, although needing to bused with great discernment. There pay althy rever was a time in which the use or me form of Peruyian bark, under the use

is nia form of Peruvian bark, under the memoral chebona, quiridia, &c., has been so extensive as at present.

"Is it not med to excess"
"Undoubtedly, and surely it should not be used at random, and the medical advisor may need often to be consulted as to waiting a decirious and contra-indications for its use. But it can safely be said that it is less abused than most medicals and contra-indications. than most medicines, and that we may easily rank B as among the most valuable of American discoveries. While there is no such danger of acquiring a gridine habit as a morphine habit, the abuse of the drug is

A WATCH IN A BING. The Singular Timepiece of Henry

## INDIFFERENT CITIZENS

TO THE DOINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

Some Think the Organization Will Dishand Mistakes That Have Been Made and Good Work Performed-Little Expected of Congress.

Unless differences can be settled soon there is a likelihood of a dissolution of the Committee of One Hundred, better known as the Citizens' Representative Committee. At the last meeting a very impleasant feel-ing was caused over the presentation and during the discussion of the bill providing for a change of the present system of local government. The bill got 39 votes out of the 72 members present, which was barely a majority of the members present. The remarks made showed plainly that the matter was not a very pleasant one to discuss, and just before the voting was entered upon a dozen gentlemen left, the meeting in a very

dozen gentlemen left the meeting in a very indignant manner.

Lest night a gentleman, in speaking of the matter, said: "So far as the influence of the cummittee is concerned it is gone, and the best thing for the organization to do is to disband. The committee started out with the idea of legislating measures for the District interests and to act in harmony with the commissioners. Gradually if became apparent that seliques were formed with 'axes' of their own to grind. Members caught on, and they began to lose all interest in the meetings, and absented themselves. There were many things that were heard subrosa, and this

interest in the meetings, and absented themselves. There were many things that were beard subrosa, and this caused no little discontent. At the last meeting it was apparent that the sympathisers with the bill find baraded solidly together with a determination to pass it. This broke the last ite that a few had to the committee and they saw that the best thing for them to do was to leave. What the result will be I do not really know. I believe, though, that within a month or so, many of the District associations will either change many of thetr delegates or disband themselves. The organization failed to do its duty in regard to railroad matters, and this caused no little comment. When a chance offered itself in this particular, the committee failed to avail itself of saying a word in behalf of the citizens. This mistake or oversight began the cause of people losing interest in it. There is no doubt that the committee did agitate good measures and exert some it. There is no doubt that the committee old agiliate good measures and exert some influence for the city's good, but as soon as it began to harbor within itself schemes for an individual's lenedit, people saw through it at once. Not a few of the committee are inclined to think that there is very little hope of getting Congress to do much for the District. They begin to think that as long as a senator looks upon washington as a government reservation there is no use to buck,' and demand this thing or that thing for the District. Congressmen only think of their own districts and they are not interested in District of Columbia affairs. They feel, consequently, that they are not duty bound to do anything

columbia affairs. They feel, consequently, that they are not duty bound to do anything for it unless moved by an impulse of patriotism, say, as an example, in granting some rich man relief from paying special taxes or granting a right to open an alley, which right, if asked by a poor man, would be refused. I know that the committee began its sessions very earnestly and business like and meant well, but it broke itself up to its own beliques. I think, and no doubt other think the same way, that Congress does not do the proper thing by the District, and it is a burning shame that over 200,000 people should be at its mercy. It is a disgrace to American citizenship that the people of Washington should be forced to get down on their knees before Congress and down on their knees before Congress and ook for favors, and finally be told that they live on a public reservation and can be or dered off at a moment's notice by the gov

HOW TO DRINK MILK. It Should Be Taken Slowly and the

11 Should Be Taken Slowly and the Curd Broken Up.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"What did you drink !" asked the doctor.

"Nothing that could have made me sick. I am sure." replied the patient. "Only a glass of milk."

"Dod you drink it quickly?"

"No quicker than usur!"

"No quicker than usur!"

"No quicker than usur!"

"I thought so. Now, let me give you a worl of advice. Many persons complain that they cannot drink milk without being distressed by it." The mest common reason why milk is not well forms is due to the fact that people generally drink it to quickly. If a glass of it is swallowed linsility it enter the stomach and then forms in one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand, the same quantity is stipped, and three infinites, at least, is occupied in drinking it, then, on reaching the stemach, it is so divided that when coagulated, res it must always be by the gastrip mer while direction is content on milk of the stimutes, at least, is occupied in drinking it, then, on reaching the stemach, it is so divided that when coagulated, res it must always be by the gastrip mer while direction is content on milk of the stimutes, at least, is not with disclosure on maked of the first for the checking of baggagatty destination, the other hand, the same quantity is support, and the stimute, at least, to court of 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be not not the checking of baggagatty destination, the other hand, the same quantity is support, and the station, where orders can be not not the checking of baggagatty destinations for the checking of baggagatty destination, and the station, where orders can be not not the checking of baggagatty destinations and the station. vaina in bis mouth, and after searching vainly through his pockets asked for a match. Two of the Philadelphians mechanically extended their eigars. The young man appeared not to see them, bawed slightly, and saying. Thank you, I won't trouble you, I many the electric bell for the porter, who brought him a match. When his eigar was finished and he had belt the compartment one of the Philadelphians said, with suppressed weath: Well, what do you think of that. Didn't want to spoil the flavor of his regalia with our slomestics. I suppess?

"Oh, no, I think not," repided his friend, who had also been pondering, standard for the control bearing standard from the youth's dress and becent, I think he has sperit sometime in London, and he has bear pendering standard from the youth's dress and becent, I think he has sperit sometime in London, and he has been pendering standard from the control of the properties of the properti

A New Recipe in Use in California

Which Keeps Fruit Sweet for Years. "A hardsome jar of fruit."

A Mail and Express reporter was examin-

ing a display of preserved truit in a whole-sale grocer's establishment. "It is, indeed," returned the uncrehant. "It was put up whole and without sugar. It is one of the newest California methods."

It is one of the newest California methods, "
"What is the object "
"It keeps fruit sound and fresh for years, but honsewlyes in general will prefer to lest it well, and become familiar with all small details, such as the length of time for boiling different fruits, before employing it extensively. This is the recipe. Fill clean, dev. wide mouthed bottles with fresh, sound fruit add nothing, not even water. Be sure that the fruit is well and elevely parked in, and ram the corks of best quality—tightly down into the neck of the bottles until level with the glass. Now the the sorts down tight with strong twine, and after putting the bettles into large stand them in a part or bother of cold water. Let the water reach used putting to the chaniler of the bottles. Let the fee be incidently and bring the water to softing. Bed genely for ten minutes, is move from the fire, allow to cool."

Their Favorite Flowers.

Philladelphia Press [ Patt). The languagian of tree, rich clusters of which are occasionally thrown her to dimens who know her weakness for this

admirers who know her weakiness for this regal those.

Laiv Readon be thurshill. The region income wild rose, which she occassionally wears in her hair with evening dress.

Mre cloveland. The parity to which she gives the preference on all organisms, and not how ago had it embrodieral missons of her most encessful gowns.

The Princess of Wales. The valiet, which is thus matches consettly free ress.

Modipakas. The Mermot rose: groups of which she sarries with herence when travel in the rather with sarries with herence when travel.

ig in the case. Queen Margarite of Italy—Plot dassy, Cheli the weats jubilityionds in her hale and has contended of in her court and bull Files Terry - The shiftedff whose second-

ENDERFIRERS.

W. R. SPEARE,

Undertaker,

940 I Street Sorthwest. the Everything strictly first class and on the st reasonable forms.

[Camp chairs to hire for all occasions.] TELEPHONE CALL-840.

TRAVELERY GUIDE. DIEDMONT AIR LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAR 23, 1888, Italias leave B. & P. Statlen, Sixth and B. dreets
8x0 A. M.-East Tennessee Mail daily for
Warrenton, Combonaville, Charjottes

M.—East Tennessee Mail daily for Warrenton, Gordonaville, Chartottes-ville, Lyochburg, and stations between Alexandria and Lymeiburg, Ramoke, Fertsol, Roossville, Rome, Calera, Montgonery, and New Gricose. Pulman Siesper Washington to New Gricose. Pulman Siesper Washington to New Gricose. A. M.—Fast trail daily for Warrenton, Charlotteviall, daily for Warrenton, Charlottevial, Lymbian Siesper Siesper New York to Atlanta in connection with Pulman Sleepers Atlanta to New Orleans and Main Bondor Siespers for Bruilings Sleepers Atlanta to New Orleans and Main Bondor Siespers for Bruilings Meckeller, and Calindaria Fulkana Siespers Atlanta to New Orleans and Main Bondor Siespers for Bruilings and Charlotte. Sied trains Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C. & O. route points of Sandays.

M.—Daily, eggent Sunday, for Magney.

Sundays, 200 P. M. - Daily, except Sunday, for Manes-sas, Strasburg, and intermediate sta-

sis, Streeburg, and intermediate statons.

500 P. We Vertern express daily for Warrenton Gerconsyllie, Charlot fessellic, Louistile, Chedmant, and St. Louis. Pulman Sleepers and solid trains Washington to Louisyllie also for Lynchinez,
Bristol, Chattanooga, Memphis, Lattislinek, and all southwestern couls.

Through Pullman Steepers Washington to Memphis without change.

11:00 P. M.—Southern Express daily for Lynchiborg, Innville, Balegin, Ashewille,
Charlotte, Columbia, Allon, Augusta,
Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orienta,
Texas, and Callfordin. Pullman Sleepers Washington to New Orienta, Via
Atlanta, Montgomery, Pullman Sleepers Washington to New Orienta, Via
Atlanta, and Montgomery, Pullman Sleepers Washington to New Orienta, Via
Atlanta and Montgomery, Pullman Sleepers Washington to Allon, S. C.
Wilson, C. Wilson, D. C. Washington State, and Allonger, and Roman Mark, and 455 p. m. daily, arriving a Romat
Hill 10-8 a. m. and 721 p. m.; reterribes, loave Reund Hill Losta, m. daily and 125 p. m. daily, sevept Sunday, arriving Washington Ss. m.
Through trains team the South via Charles to,
Through trains team the South via Charles to,

Scorp States and Asia p. m.
Through trains from the South via Charleste, Panville, and Lynchburg, arrive in Washington 8:10 n. m., 8:20 p. m., via Bast Tenness e., Wieteld, and Lynchburg, at 11:10 n. m., and 2:10 p. m.; via the apeaks and Ohio reate and Charlette-ville, at 9:40 p. m. Strasburg local at 9:44 n. m.

Charlottesville, at 2000 p. m. steen and inter-tion of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-cept of the control of the control of the con-senger station, Pennsylvania rational, sixth and B steeds. As J. L. AVI-1912, and B steeds. General Passenger Agent.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROCTE TO THE NORTH AUST AND SOUTHWE ST DOUBLE TRACK SPLENDID STEED BY SPEEL BAILS, MAGNIFICANT EST IN MENT.

IN EFFECT DRC. 19, 1887.
THAINS LEAVE Washington from stathen.

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station, comer with and B streets, as follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, chicago Limited Express of Palace Steeping (are at the first highly Fast Line, 280 a. m. daily fast Checkman, and Street Line, 280 a. m. daily fast Checkman, and Buffel Carlo St. Leals, thair, except Saturday, to Chicago, with sheeping Car. Altoons to Chicago, Western Express at \$10 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars washington to Chicago, and St. Louis, unif, except Saturdays, Harrisburg to Cleveland, connecting thair at Harrisburg with through Siepers for Louisville and Mompiles, Pacific Express, 60 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the Express (op. 10 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the Express (op. 10 p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the

m. daily For Pallinsore, 635, 749, 549, 949, 959, 1159, 159 a.m., 1205, 259, 335, 449, 455, 459, 659, 849, 1000, and 1750 p. m. On Similar, 569, 945, 920, 1150 a.m., 239, 445, 446, 659, 845,

General Passenger Agent. (40.8) E. PUGH, General Manager.

Вледенови и ощо данаюмо.

SCHEDULE IN LIFERCY NOV. 20, 188. LEAVE WASHINGTON PROMISE ATTOM CARE NEB OF NEW JEBSEY AVE, AND C ST FOR Shrago & Northwest, Exp. Daily 1975 A.M., 950 P. M. Combination St. Louis, Exp. Daily 250 1 Pittsburg & Charles tsburg & Cleveland, Exp. Bully (9.55 M., 830 P. M.
For Lexington and local stations (850 A. M.
For Pularidaphia, Newark, and Witnington,
9 A. M., 235 P. M., 853 P. M. daily, ExpressFor intermediate points between Baltimove
of Pistade phia, to A. M. and (34) P. M.
For Sugerly and intermediate points, (1.3)
M.

Per Singerly and intermediate points, (125) P. M.
For Baltimore, 5, 639, 649, 750, 850, 200 A; M., 1250, 233, 255, 155, 1660, 570, 850, 250, A; M., 1250, 233, 255, 1661, 1680, 850, 255, 1661, 1680, P. M., Samblays, 526, 1230, 850, 195, 1661, 1680, P. M., Samblays, 526, 1230, 850, 195, 1661, 1680, P. M., For ANNAPOLISS, 610, and 850 A; M., 1243, and 452 P. M., On Samblays, 820 A; M., 1243, M., Leave Annapelis, 630, 850 A; M., 449 P. M., For Way Stations between Washington and Patternor, 530, 60, 880 A; M., 1240, 200, 1600, 1700,

The Polyce and Intermediate Stations, 1990 and galout Man and Stations of Stations and Stations of Church train logices Washington on Stations on Metropolitan Branch.

For FIREDERICK, 28,40 A. M., 12,30 P. M., 13,31 P. M., 3,31 P. M., 3,31 P. M., 3,31 P. M., 3,31 P. M., 3,32 P. M., 3,31 P. M., 3,31 P. M., 3,32 P. M., 3,33 P. M., 3,33 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3,35 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3,35 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3,35 P. M., 3,34 P. M., 3, und (1.50 P. M.

From Singerry and intermessible points gorth
of Balthurot, 1600 A. M. milts

Trains trave. Balthurots for Washington at
rath cars, mile 129, now, one, and 1900 A. M.
(215, 129, 280, 110, 1900, 690, 0.75, 180, 180,
1911 1100 P. M. on Sindays, 0.24, 723, 180,
1911 1100 P. M. on Sindays, 0.24, 723, 180,
1911 1100 P. M. (190, 140, 140, 150, 160, 171,
1820 and 1830 P. M.

(183) 194 Samera Daily 1830miles conty

Bangage called for and checked at levels and residences on orders left at Tlead offices, bland 1501 PENNSS LVANIA AVENUE, W.M. CLEMENES, W.M. CLEMENES, Maintager Con. Pass Agent

owport News and Mississippi Valley Con-

Schedille in effect New III, 587, the frace I man begat this art its season of the Month of the Man Masses, W. L. For Newport News, Old Point Conder, and Norfolk, bully except Sunday Arrive in Norfolk of I M. Terestally parlor our Washington to \$1 Point.

M. Lee Station.

Point

M. Fer stations on the Classification and Jona in Virginia West Virginia and Kentucky Dully Occups Sanchax, Steeping cars, clitton Forge to Haufstration. Harden M. Farst western exerces daily Solid some settle Pathmen leaflet shooming ours to Louiseally Pathmen service for similarity St. Leafle, Memphys. stell New Orleans (1996) 513 Denne 1896. H. W. PULLLER, terrical Passenger Agent.

M T VIEINON MT VERNON MT VERNON, STEAMER W. W. CORCORAN
Leaves The st what think except Sunday for MT VERNON.
At 18 o'clock u.m.; returning, reaches Washington about 1200 p. m.